

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

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## GOVERNMENT BACKS UP EXPORT TRADE

Will Loan Money to Individuals or Corporations at a Low Rate of Interest.

BUT MUST GIVE SECURITY

Papers Representing Merchandise Engaged in Export Process Probably Will Be Acceptable.

Washington, March 27.—The government's billion dollar fund for financing foreign trade soon will be opened to American exporters through loans from the war finance corporation. Regulations now being prepared by the corporation to cover advances will provide for the lending of sums up to \$50,000,000 to any individual firm, corporation or export association, probably at 5-3-4 per cent for a maximum of five years, on adequate collateral.

The nature of this collateral security to be accepted remains to be worked out by the corporation, but indications are that papers representing merchandise engaged in the export process will be acceptable collateral to the extent of 125 per cent of the loan probably will be required and loans will be made either direct to the exporters or through banks.

Scores of informed applications for information or for advances have been received from individual exporting firms or representatives of the export associations being organized under the Webb act, the war finance corporation reported. Preparations for making the loans will be rushed in spite of the enormous burden thrown on the corporation by the necessity of making large advances to railroad companies.

To Be Extensively Used. Reports indicate that exporters are planning to make extensive use of the government's foreign fund as soon as the regulations are completed and the corporation is ready to accept formal applications.

This is caused by three principal influences:

First. European countries which will need great quantities of American meats during the next year or two for reconstruction and to make up for lack of constructive enterprise in the war, have neither the gold nor the credits to pay their purchases in this country and their inability will be increased when the United States government stops making loans to the allies at the end of the war.

Second. Foreign exchange rates following removal of artificial governmental influences by Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States last week, have produced a situation in which American goods would cost foreign purchasers much more than their value in dollars at this time if purchasers were forced to pay cash. As a result, American exporters must sell on credit if they are to sell in the quantities needed abroad, and the war finance corporation's fund will provide a means of pooling these export credits under government supervision.

Banks Not Used to It. Third. American banks have not been accustomed to financing export transactions and can not legally advance as large sums as may be needed to finance large export operations. Nor can they ordinarily make advances for more than 90 days, whereas for most foreign trade transactions a year or eighteen months is needed on credits.

It is the last condition which has driven export organizations to the war finance corporation, since the law provided that the corporations may make loans direct to exporters only if loans can not be obtained through regular banking channels at reasonable terms.

Foreign exporters doing business in the United States also have undertaken informal negotiations with the corporation to ascertain whether they may share in the government's credit arrangements. They have been told that means probably can be worked out by which they can obtain advances from an American bank which in turn can transfer the loan to the corporation. The corporation can not lend directly to a

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## PROTEST MADE AGAINST ANY RACIAL EQUALITY

Senator Phelan Cables His Protest to the American Peace Commissioners.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Phelan, of California, Democrat, has cabled the American peace commissioners in Paris, protesting against any provision in the proposed constitution for the league of nations giving racial equality to orientals. The California senator sent a copy of his cablegram to Senator Borah of Idaho, with a request the latter support his protest.

"Any declaration," said Senator Phelan in his cablegram, "in constitution for race equality or just treatment may be construed to give jurisdiction to league over immigration, naturalization, elective franchise, land ownership and marriage and should be avoided. An affirmative declaration that these are domestic questions should be made in consonance with established American policy."

Senator Phelan told the commissioners he believed western senators and others would "oppose any loop hole by which oriental peoples will possess equality with white race in United States."

## FUTURE GENERATION BE SORRY FOR US

Anderson Lawyer Writing from France Tells Something of Good Roads.

THEY HAVE SAVED FRANCE

Donkey Which Pulls Load on Roads There Would Be Drowned in the Mud in South Carolina.

Anderson, S. C., March 27.—In connection with the recent passage of the road bond bill for Anderson county by the South Carolina legislature, the following letter from Leon L. Rice, an attorney from Anderson, now stationed in France with the Y. M. C. A. will be of vital interest to all road enthusiasts.

"Occasionally I get hold of a 'Daily Mail' through Joel Keys who has been here since coming over. I was quite surprised the other day to find a letter I wrote published. It so happened that I said nothing to be ashamed of, so it is alright, but had I thought of its going into print I would have written more that might be of general interest. I know of nothing more important now than the agitation I see come to life over there in favor of good roads. The subject is almost as old as the roads, and I believe is more often agitated than the roads are worked. Be it said to our everlasting shame that we have moved forward along so many lines and stood still in the important matter of good roads. We are willing to pay the mud tax, but begin to get sorry for future generations when we talk of bonds for better roads. I am satisfied that the future generation will be sorry for us when as grandfathers we tell of how we got stuck in the mud hole and had to use four big mules to haul a ton of fertilizer from town. I am satisfied that everybody believes in good roads, but we don't get them because every man has his own idea as to how they should be gotten, and in the details we lose sight of the object we seek. Agreeing on the ultimate object, we need to get together and put the thing through. As to how to do it I hesitate to say, but with a combined purpose to see it through let us get together and be willing to sacrifice our ideas of detail to attain the common purpose.

"You should see some of the roads our engineers have built over here. I have come to like the military way of putting things over. If they need a road they build one, and they build it right. Most of the roads here are built of crushed rock, and all along the roads you see piles of rock ready for repairs when needed. Occasionally you see a line of men with a little hammer

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## SAYS THE GERMANS STICK TO WILSON

Count Bernstorff So Quoted By The Temps Correspondent at Berlin.

FULLFILL ALL CONDITIONS

Says Germany Will Do This and That Germany Expects Other Powers Interested to Do Likewise.

Paris, March 27.—Germany is determined to stick closely to the Wilson program in making peace with the allies, Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, declared in an interview given the Berlin correspondent of The Temps, which that newspaper prints.

"The armistice of November 11," said Count von Bernstorff, "was signed when all the powers interested had accepted the program of peace proposed by President Wilson. Germany is determined to keep to this agreement which history will regard, in a way, as the conclusion of a preliminary peace. She herself is ready to submit to the conditions arising from it and she expects all the interested powers to do the same. If these essential conditions of the Wilson program should be violated or neglected, and, specifically, if conditions are imposed which go beyond the program, the German delegates would find themselves in a position of, say, non-possumus."

Count von Bernstorff advocated a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine and German-Austria.

"Germany's attitude on indemnities," continued the former ambassador, "is fixed by her acceptance of the note of November 5, 1918 whereby reparation is accorded for all damage done to the civil regulations of France and Belgium by German aggression. This note admits of the payment of no other indemnities."

Asked what the consequences would be of the failure to sign a peace, Count von Bernstorff replied:

"I am no prophet, but Bolshevism would gain immensely. The liberal world which has seen salvation in humanity in President Wilson's principles, would be terribly disappointed if peace were not made. Even the higher classes would be driven to depart. Remember that since the middle ages no idea has aroused the world's enthusiasm like a league of nations based on peace and justice, and who will dare to cause the idea to miscarry at the first test? I hope that a league of all the nations of the world will make common cause against the spectre of Bolshevism and triumph over it."

## DISEASE CLAIMS MANY IN NORTHERN LABRADOR

Half of Population Succumbed to Influenza, Smallpox and Measles During Past Winter.

Montreal, March 27.—Fifty per cent of the inhabitants of Northern Labrador perished during the winter from an epidemic of influenza, small pox and measles, according to dispatches to the Montreal Star, sent by mail to Battle Harbor and by wireless to St. Johns, N. F.

Early reports had shown an epidemic on the southern section of the coast has cost the lives of 25 per cent of the natives, but first reports from the northern section are contained in today's dispatches. They tell of 40 Newfoundlanders wintering on the coast for the purpose of the trade having perished at Nain with 40-odd Eskimos, representing nearly the whole population of that settlement. Okak, with a population of over 200, is entirely wiped out. At Hebron, 200 died, leaving only a remnant of residents to dispose of the bodies, most of which were buried in a single pit without coffins or burial rite. Fifteen persons engaging in sealing died on an island in Okak bay and their bodies were devoured by animals.

## PLAN PROGRAMME FOR TEACHERS MEET

Last Meeting of School Year to Be Held in Court House Saturday, April 5.

NOTED SPEAKERS HERE

Dr. E. W. Sikes, President of Coker College, and Col. W. W. Lewis, of York, Will Make Chief Address.

(By JOS. K. CONNORS.)

The Lancaster teachers' association will hold its last meeting of the year in the court house, Saturday morning, April 5, and the teachers are now very enthusiastically planning to make this occasion one not only of interest and profit but one also of unusual pleasure as well. This meeting will be more in the nature of a very earnest patriotic-educational rally than that of a regular teachers' meeting, and not only all the teachers and trustees of the county are called upon and expected to attend but the public at large are cordially invited and requested to come and help the teachers make this, their last meeting of the present year, one of very special significance and long to be remembered in the progressive educational affairs of this county.

The county superintendent of education, V. A. Lingle, the president of the association, H. H. Scott, and others who are preparing the program for April 5, have been successful in securing for out-of-town speakers for the occasion Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Coker college and Col. W. W. Lewis, of York Col. Lewis, prominently and popularly known over the state, has recently returned from overseas. It is said that he is a good speaker, and the Lancaster folk will no doubt be charmed to hear him. Dr. Sikes is also reputed to be an unusually graceful and eloquent speaker, and with these two distinguished visitors in Lancaster to address the teachers' association in the court house where all are invited, it is thought that the seating capacity of the building will be taxed to its utmost limit.

During the past two or three years there has been a decided improvement made and a much greater interest manifested in the work of the county teachers' association; every meeting this year has been well attended and the regular programs have always been profitably and enthusiastically carried out. The president of the association, Mr. Scott, is highly pleased with the good progress made in this work of the county teachers, and says that the indications are that during another year there will be seen better things for the educational prosperity of Lancaster, and that for cooperative endeavor and mutual assistance of each other in school work, he thinks, the teachers will be better organized than ever.

A real live, interesting teachers association for Lancaster county is one of the achievements which the county superintendent of education, V. A. Lingle, has worked hardest for during his administration, and now that the teaching profession of the county is in just such an excellent state of organization and near-perfection as has been so earnestly worked for, Mr. Lingle proudly adds this fact to his list of educational labors and accomplishments for the county during the last few years, and this, too, is one of the very substantial crumbs of consolation he will carry with him in his enforced retirement from office July. Mr. Lingle very earnestly requests that all of the teachers of the county, the trustees of the schools, the boys and girls with their parents, and all others interested in Lancaster schools will make it a point to come to this big meeting, April 5. This meeting is really designed to take the place in part of the county's annual field day rally which, the county board of education and the teachers, during the past few years have been compelled to omit. Let the crowd come, for, beside the fine program which has been arranged for the instruction and profit of the people who attend

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## FEW CASUALTY LISTS OF DEATHS IN WAR

Names of Members of Expeditionary Forces Who Die Will Be Announced, However.

Washington, March 27.—The last of real American casualty lists in the world war now are being published in the daily newspapers and within the next few days the lists will contain practically only the names of those who have died or have been injured since the armistice. The names of the few given as killed in action are those of men for whom extended investigation had been necessary to establish proof of death. They are mostly the names of those who were injured beyond recognition when they gave their lives for their country.

Daily casualty lists will continue to be issued, however, indefinitely because as long as the expeditionary forces remain overseas, or there is an army of occupation in Germany there will be deaths from disease. The next of kin will continue to receive the same official notification from the war department but the daily publication of names may from now on run further behind the official telegrams.

## REDUCTION PLEDGE LIBERALLY SIGNED

Chairman Wannamaker of State Association Issues Statement on Work Done.

MEETING HERE MARCH 28

All Counties Will Hold Meeting on This Date and Elect Delegates to Columbia Meeting April 3.

Columbia, March 27.—The South Carolina Cotton Association has given out the following:

Report on Cotton Reduction Pledge. To the Committeemen: It is of vital importance that we receive detailed reports from your county by April 3 showing total number of acres cotton planted in 1918, total number acres planted in 1919, total reduction in cotton acreage in 1918 as compared with 1919. A number of counties have filed this report. It is absolutely necessary that we have the report from every county in the state before we can complete our report, which is necessary that we forward to each of the cotton-growing states and render to the public meeting on April 3.

Public Meeting of Your County March 28.

Please without fail attend a public meeting in your county at the court house on March 28 at 11 a. m. Carry your friends with you and be prepared to make a report, and most important of all, at this meeting elect not less than ten delegates to the mammoth meeting which is to be held in Columbia April 3 at 2 p. m.

Important Meeting in Columbia April 3.

You are cordially invited and urged to attend a public meeting in Columbia at Craven Hall April 3. This meeting will be addressed by some of the best experts in the south on matters of vital importance to the cotton interests.

Twenty Delegates to Be Elected to Meeting on April 3.

Every state in the cotton belt will elect twenty delegates at a public meeting similar to this, it being the duty of these delegates to formulate and arrange the most feasible and practical plans for a banking system that will meet the ends of the cotton situation to properly finance cotton and stabilize the price. Also to arrange the most feasible plans for exporting, marketing and warehousing of cotton, probably along the lines suggested by Gov. W. P. G. Hardin, and arrange plans for a thorough, permanent organization of the Southern Cotton association. The membership of this association to be composed of farmers, merchants, bankers and business men. This association is to extend throughout the belt. This association will be wonderfully helped by the Farmers' Union, Bankers' asso-

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## NEW REVENUE ACT AFFECTS TAXPAYER

After May 1 Bottled Soft Drinks and Chewing Gum Will Come Higher.

TAX ON OTHER THINGS TOO

Automobiles, Tires, Parts and Accessories Are Taxed Under a Provision Going Into Effect February 25.

Certain sections of the new revenue act place a tax on a variety of articles which are carried by stores all over the country. Some sections of the new revenue act are as follows:

Upon what is generally known as bottled soft drinks, including unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters, other carbonated waters and soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer in bottles or closed containers, 10 per cent of selling price.

Upon all natural mineral or table waters sold by producer, bottler or importer thereof in bottles or other closed containers at over ten cents per gallon a tax of two cents per gallon.

On and after May 1, 1919, upon what is commonly known as soft drinks, including ice cream, ice cream sodas, sundaes or other similar articles of food or drink, when compounded and mixed and sold at or near soda fountains, ice cream parlors or other similar places of business on each ten cents or fraction of amount paid one cent.

Effective February 25, 1919, upon manufacturer, producer or importer of the following articles a tax equivalent to the following percentages for which so sold:

Automobile trucks and automobile wagons, etc., 3 per cent; other automobiles and motorcycles, etc., 3 per cent; tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, etc., 5 per cent; pianos, organs and other musical instruments, 5 per cent; tennis rackets, nets and other sporting goods, 10 per cent; chewing gum or substitutes, 3 per cent; cameras weighing not more than 100 pounds, 10 per cent; photographic films and plates, other than moving picture films, 5 per cent; candy, 5 per cent; firearms, shells and cartridges, 10 per cent; hunting and bowie knives, 10 per cent; dirks, knives, swords, 100 per cent; portable electric fans, 5 per cent; thermos and thermostatic bottles, 5 per cent; cigar and cigarette holders and pipes, 10 per cent; automatic slot devices, 5 per cent; livery and livery boots and hats, 10 per cent; hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per cent; articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, 10 per cent; yachts and motor boats and designed for trade, 10 per cent; toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, 3 per cent. The taxes in this section only apply to the manufacturer, producer or importer.

In effect on and after May 1, 1919, a tax equivalent to 10 per cent of so much of the amount paid for any of the following articles as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified as to each such article, when sold by or for a dealer for consumption or use. Picture frames, on the amount in excess of \$10 each; trunks, on the amount in excess of \$50 each; carpets and rugs, including fibre, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of \$5 per square yard; valises traveling bags, suit cases, etc., used by travelers and fitted toilet cases on amount in excess of \$1; house or smoking coats or jackets and bath or lounging robes on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each; portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and shades on amounts in excess of \$25; umbrellas, parasols and shades on the amount in excess of \$4; fans on the amount of \$1; house or smoking coats or jackets and bath or lounging robes on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each; men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, on the amount in excess of \$15 each; men's and boys' hats on the amount in excess of \$5 each; men's and boys' caps on the amount in excess of \$2 each; men's, women's, misses' and boys' boots, shoes, shoes, pumps, and slippers on

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